

Prices and Prospects.

HIGHER PRICES FOR PIG IRON AND COKE IN THE SECOND HALF

Forecast in Return of Furnace
men to Sell at the
Present Level.

THE COKE MARKET IS DEAD

No Offerings Except Very Small Lots,
Generally "On Grade"; No Southern
Action or Withdrawal or Regulation
Lending Contract Prices Above Limits

Special to the Weekly Courier
PITTSBURG Jan 28.—At the meet-
ing of the American Iron Association
held in Pittsburgh last week pig
iron market prospects were canvased
particularly for the second half of the
year since the furnaces are practically
shut down for the first half. A
number of the furnace men expressed
their intention of restraining from
offering pig iron for the second half
while prices are at their present level
since their costs might be much higher
for second half. Coke which was re-
marked might be \$2 or \$3 a ton high
or \$8.00 to \$10.00 for the second half
in advance in view of what was expected
the perhaps \$1 a ton increasing the
cost of making pig iron by about \$2.00.
The coke market remains practical
as dead there being only occasional
and very small lots coming into the
market for regular sale generally of
all grades. As to contracts there is no
contract market at all since produc-
ers would be indisposed to sell for
forward delivery at the government
limits and no contract made at above
that figure would be legal. Settlemen-
ts under open contracts calling
for periodic adjustment of price are
being made at the government limits
which thereby makes a regularity quite
dead market as follows:

COKE FREIGHT RATES	
Destination	Rate
Baltimore	\$1.10
Buffalo	2.62
Canton	2.20
Cleveland	2.20
Columbus	2.00
Detroit	2.90
St. Louis	2.20
Albany	2.40
Juliet	2.40
Louisville	2.20
Milwaukee	2.80
New York	2.60
Philadelphia	2.80
Portland	2.00
Portland, N.Y.	2.60
Pottstown	2.70
Reading	2.60
Richmond, Va. (B & O)	2.40
Richmond, Va. (P. R. R.)	2.90
St. John's, N.B.	2.80
St. John's, P.E.I.	2.40
Toledo, O.	2.60
Wheeling	1.82
Winnipeg Points	1.80
For Export	
From Connellsville District	
Philadelphia (O. B. vessels)	
Philadelphia (P. R. R. vessels)	\$4.40
Baltimore (O. B. vessels)	4.42
Baltimore (P. R. R. vessels)	4.20
Baltimore (O. B. vessels)	2.20

modestly early deliveries as to
prompt delivery as we are out of the
question no matter what the price
As a round figure \$10 Valley seems
to be a fair appraisement of the market
in general but sales may be made at
any time at higher prices and pre-
dictions of \$50 iron within a short
time are common. The market is in
such condition that no advance would
be particularly surprising. In other
words a runaway seems to have
started on the heels of a lag but
more or less regular advance. The
market can be quoted nominally about
the following:

These prices are f.o.b. Valley fur-
naces freight to Pittsburgh being
51 10

A RUNAWAY MARKET IN STEEL PRODUCTS HAS MADE A START

Policy of United States Steel Corpora-
tion in Adhering to March 21
Scale of Prices Not Followed

Special to the Weekly Courier

NEW YORK Jan 28.—The American
Steel Market and Davis Iron and
Steel Report will review the steel and iron
trade tomorrow as follows:

A runaway market in steel products
has begun. As many buyers of steel
products have of late been taking
advantage of their fears since the inception
of the runaway will undoubtedly increase
the buying pressure which had al-
ready become keen on account of pur-
chasing requirements exceeding the sup-
plies. The United States Steel Cor-
poration cannot be expected to con-
tinue the scale of prices which it re-
quested the steel mills to stand over
a day week and he declared that such
a proposition meant industrial chaos
for the nation.

As we view it said Mr. Rose the
miners' demand for a six-hour day
and a five-day week coupled with his
demand for time and a half pay over
time and double time for Sundays and
holidays seeking to achieve two re-
sults first an indirect increased
wage and second limitation upon
production. Under the lever law
both these propositions are illegal.
We believe them to be un-American
we regard them as an attempt to
make the miners a favored class.

At the outset of the hearing Chair-
man Henry M. Robinson announced
that the commission would go into a
manner in which the result of the
statute to settle the coal strike today
and at the request of the operators
President Robinson adjourned the
hearing until Monday when the op-
erator will present statistical data

Mr. Robinson is to give notice that he
will name three men to the commission
who would represent interests of the coal
miners outside the coal territory.

Mr. Butler statistician for the
miners union continued his analysis
of the cost of living statistics during
the advance in them since 1913 to 1918
per cent. As to the ability of the min-
ers to advance he cited their profits
His figure showed that the
Pittsburgh Coal Company made a net
profit of approximately \$3,000,000 for
the two year period of 1914-1915
while in the two year period includ-
ing the 1917-1918 the net profit was more
than \$21,000,000. The profit of \$31,
076,824 for 1917-1918 is to be represented
20 per cent of the capital stock and
\$300 on each employee.

In the presentation of the same s-
tatistics Van H. Dillier of Pittsburgh stat-
ing the six-hour day declared that
Herbert Hoover former coal admin-
istrator had as manager for the Dur-
ham coal mine in Northumberland
England said he would not work men
in the mines in shifts over six hours
if he had the opportunity. He cited
this to show that Mr. Hoover
was an advocate of the six hour day
for the miners.

Along with the presentation of the
statistical data by Mr. B. the
miners prepared a statement summa-
rizing the grounds on which their de-
mands for a wage increase with
respect to overtime payments were
based. The miners' decree that all
their wage increases received during
the war period including the 14 per
cent increase do not equal the increase
in the cost of living and that the
present wage is even more inade-
quate than the pre-war wage.

Steel production has continued to
increase but traffic conditions have
limited the increase both coal and
 coke supplies being limited while
some mills have seen accumulations
of unsupplied product that there may
be a backlog up such as to force a
curtailment in production.

The pig iron markets have become
highly excited again and market prices
cannot be quoted closely. Pig iron is
about \$10 and may be \$20 within a
short time.

We cannot believe that the min-
ers organization seriously advocates
a six hour day with a five day week
said Mr. Rose. It is an American
proposal if it is good for the man in other
walks of life. The clerk who works in
a drug office over a desk with a
final light is in no need of a six
hour and adjoining gas territory

Review of the Connellsville Coke Trade.

Statistical Summary.

PRODUCTION.	WEEK ENDING JANUARY 21, 1920			WEEK ENDING JANUARY 17, 1920			Tons	
	DISTRICT	Ovens	In	Out	Ovens	In	Out	
Connellsville	18,772	12,411	2,021	119,800	18,772	13,471	2,040	110,413
Lower Connellsville	16,557	6,111	7,008	99,286	16,557	6,440	7,115	101,175
Totals	35,329	22,692	13,012	219,086	35,329	22,590	13,111	211,588

FURNACE OVENS	WEEK ENDING JANUARY 21, 1920			WEEK ENDING JANUARY 17, 1920			Tons	
	DISTRICT	Ovens	In	Out	Ovens	In	Out	
Connellsville	15,170	10,390	5,071	111,700	15,170	10,470	5,100	112,220
Lower Connellsville	6,046	2,795	1,188	83,180	6,046	2,795	1,125	84,100
Totals	22,216	13,185	6,259	194,880	22,216	13,465	6,230	196,320

MILCH MINT OVENS	WEEK ENDING JANUARY 21, 1920			WEEK ENDING JANUARY 17, 1920			Tons	
	DISTRICT	Ovens	In	Out	Ovens	In	Out	
Connellsville	3,207	2,541	464	26,100	3,207	2,601	506	28,093
Lower Connellsville	9,673	6,631	1,201	66,120	9,673	6,621	3,358	66,877
Totals	12,880	9,172	1,665	93,220	12,880	9,222	8,724	94,970

OPERATORS OPPOSE SIX-HOUR DAY, FIVE- DAY WEEK DEMANDS

WOULD MEAN INCREASED WAGES AND PLACE LIMITATION ON PRODUCTION.

MINERS QUOTE HOOVER

As an Advocate of the Short Work
Day, Claim Increased Cost to Con-
sumer Is Due to "Excessive" Profits
Not to Increases in Wages of Miners

Three commissioners at \$7.00
each were selected to commission
ers at \$2,000 each one technical ad-
visor \$5,000 one executive secretary
\$1,000 one director of informa-
tion \$500 one director of statisticians
\$500 each two clerks at \$1,600 each,
four clerks at \$1,600 each eight
clerks at \$1,400 each eight clerks at
\$1,200 each four stenographers at
\$1,000 each three typists at \$1,200
each three messengers at \$600 each three
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GOVERNMENT'S RIGHT TO TAX PROFITS ON COAL LAND SALES

Is Called in Question by Council of National Coal Association.

STILL A FORM OF CAPITAL

Which Congress Does Not Have the Right Under the Sixteenth Amendment to Tax Is the Claim; Question to be Tested in the Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28—Rush C. Butler, general counsel of the National Coal Association has prepared for the National Digest a statement of the issue involved in the case to test the right of the government to tax as income the profits arising out of the sale of coal lands, in his statement Mr. Butler says:

"Has Congress the power to impose a tax upon capita, by calling it income? This is a question that must be decided sooner or later in the courts. Under the Sixteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States Congress has the power to impose a tax upon income. The amendment says nothing about the power of Congress to tax capital. It is said by some of those who are in a position to know what the power of Congress is with reference to taxing income that it is extremely doubtful whether Congress can, by merely defining capital to be income, subject capital to a tax which otherwise could not be imposed upon it."

"To assume a concrete case: A coal operator bought coal mining property in the year 1917 and paid \$1,000,000 therefor. Obviously his capital just before the property was purchased was \$1,000,000, and let us assume it was cash. He converted this capital into another form of capital, namely, the coal property itself, but it was now the less capital. The coal property enhanced in value by all of the time the operator held it was capital regardless of what it might have been worth. The operator sold the identical property in 1919 for \$2,000,000 cash. In this transaction he converted his capital, namely, a coal mining property, into a new form of capital, namely, cash. He realized a profit in the transaction of \$1,000,000, but it seems quite clear that the profit realized was still capital."

"Under this assumed set of circumstances Congress asserts the power to impose a tax on the enhanced value of the capital assets, viz., \$1,000,000, by defining those capital assets to be end to constitute income. It is evident that Congress realized that if such a transaction did create income it was a different form of income than that ordinarily covered by the definition of the word, for it is to be noted that while the Sixteenth Amendment confers upon Congress the power to tax income only, the Act of Congress imposing the tax levies it upon income, gains and profits."

"It is said that the Supreme Court of the United States has decided cases which bear directly upon this point and sustain the view that Congress cannot impose a tax upon capital by merely defining it to be income. Even though the Supreme Court should hold that the enhanced value of capital assets when realized in cash is subject to income tax, it may be assumed that as a result of such decision the rate of taxation against this class of income will be established on a different basis than that applicable to such income as dividends, rents, interest, earnings, etc. Under existing tax laws, if a coal operator today owns property worth \$1,000,000 that cost him only \$500,000 in 1917, he would be obliged to sell the property for something like \$7000,000 in order to realize its net value as a result of the sale. This compels the purchaser to conduct his business on a false economic basis, to charge unduly high prices in order to make a return upon his investment—or to fail in business."

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"If income of the character described is to be subject to taxation, a flat rate of five per cent or not to exceed 10 per cent, could be taken care of in ordinary business transactions, without getting up a false basis of values. The present high potential tax prevents many transactions from being consummated and thereby results in no tax and no return whatever to the government. A lower tax on the flat basis suggested would permit purchases and sales to be made and would thereby give the government revenues which it is denied under existing laws."

ETNA REORGANIZES

Legal Coke Concern Closes Its Most Successful Year.

The year just closed has been the most successful in the history of the company, according to a report made Wednesday at a meeting of the stockholders in the Etna-Connellsville Coke company. The company is exclusively Connellsville owned and is capitalized at \$125,000.

At the meeting the following officers were elected: Joseph B. Eichard, president; D. M. Parkhill, vice president; George W. Campbell, secretary, and James B. Millard, treasurer. The directors elected are W. E. Mier, Joseph B. Eichard, F. V. Rose, Wade H. Martetta, James B. Millard, Dr. T. B. Eichard, T. H. Kenna, D. M. Parkhill, Joseph T. J. Weston, James W. Butterfield and George S. Connell. The plant of the company is located in Red Lane township and has a capacity of 12 cars of coke a day.

Continued Federal Control Asked.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27—Continuation of government control of the railroads for at least two years was asked of President Wilson again today by representatives of former organizations, the American Federation of Labor and the four big brotherhoods.

CRUSHED UNDER ORE

Dunbar Man Is Buried Beneath Material When Pile Gives Way.

Caught under tons of iron ore, when a pile on which he was standing yesterday afternoon at the plant of the American manganese company of Dunbar, gave way, Frank Panone, 41 years old, was killed. His body lay beneath the iron ore for three and one-half hours, while workmen, assisted by a steam shovel, worked to remove it.

Panone and several others had been engaged in loading a car with iron ore. They had made an excavation of considerable size in a pile when Panone went to the top. When the ore gave way he fell to the bottom, much ore falling on top of him.

OPERATORS OPPOSE SIX-HOUR DAY, FIVE-DAY WEEK DEMANDS

Continued from Page One

hour day that the man who tells, "We do not believe that the miner is sincere in this demand. We believe that he does not hope for a six-hour day unless there is coupled with it time and a half for overtime, in which case we will work eight or ten hours, as the case may be, and thus convert the grant of the demand into a wage increase."

"The inconsistency of the two demands, insofar as workdays are concerned, is self-evident. The demand that double-shift of work on coal for commercial tonnage be abolished is a direct attempt to limit production."

"We submit that the demands for a 60 per cent increase, if granted, together with the six-hour day and five-day week and time and a half for overtime, would put a price upon the cost of coal that would stagger the American people; that it would create a class of the miner a favored class, employing a wage and working condition and hours of leisure far above any other class of American labor."

In objecting to the statement that the miners' demands were "un-American," Acting-President Lewis of the miners said that the miners yielded to no one in their allegiance to the American flag, the government, and the traditions of the country. "We do not propose to be tried as to our allegiance to those principles and ideals at the whim of every individual who may disagree," said Mr. Lewis.

Mr. Bittner, in presenting statistical data for the miners said the demand for a 60 per cent wage advance was figured so as to include losses sustained by the miners during the period from November 1917 to December 1919, when they had no wage increases yet had to meet a constantly rising cost of living. If this loss was spread over the next 24 months and raises granted to bring wages up to present living requirements, he said, it would amount to 60 per cent computed on a tonnage basis.

The miners' demand for a six-hour day, five-day week, which he characterized as a request for the opportunity for more work, had been misconstrued by the public, he declared, as an attempt to shorten the working hours. Average wages in the mining industries had not increased in the same proportion as in other basic industries, said Mr. Bittner, who quoted figures tending to show that the average increase for most of the miners was 50 per cent over the 1911 scale, whereas in the iron and steel industry they had risen, for most men, up to 125 per cent, and in the railroads about 75 per cent.

COAL OPERATORS READY TO PRESENT THEIR SIDE OF CASE

Have Comprehensive Data to Refute Claims of Miners for 60 Per Cent Advance in Wages.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27—Coal operators of the central competitive field and heads of the miners' organizations have returned to Washington after a six-day recess of the coal commission appointed by President Wilson, ready to plunge into the final stage of their participation in the commission's hearings, in which decisive data will be presented to substantiate arguments advanced in the previous hearings.

It is expected that at least six days will be consumed in the offering of comprehensive data by the operators and the miners' representatives, touching upon the points in controversy. Wage earnings, working conditions, operators' profits and other fundamental matters will all be dealt with in the mass of statistics to go before the commission.

The mine-operators promise conclusive figures never before revealed to the public, on the wage question, the number of days worked in the mines, living conditions and profits. They will use these to substantiate their contention that miners are paid ample wages to meet the increased cost of living.

Among other things, the operators will bring forth data comparing the situation in the coal-mining industry with conditions in other industries. Payrolls will be submitted to back up their assertion that the miners can increase their yearly earnings an average of fully 20 per cent by working full time on days when the mines are operating.

This evidence for the central competitive field, in which is mined nearly two-thirds of the nation's yearly supply of 579,000,000 tons of bituminous coal, is expected to complete the presentation of the case for that field. On

February 4 the commission will turn to an investigation into the outlying steel market for rails, only to find that, instead of getting 280,000 tons rolled by March 1 as his experts had told him he could, he is now able to place just 42,500 tons of rails to be rolled by the date when the ones will be returned to private ownership.

And these 42,500 tons are all that

LIST OF COKE OVENS IN THE CONNELLSVILLE DISTRICT

With Their Owners, Address and Ovens in Blast. Corrected to Saturday, January 24, 1926.

Ovens In Works Name of Operators Address

MERCHANT OVENS			
182	182	Heathy	Greensburg
191	191	Bush Run	Mt. Pleasant
194	190	Clare	Greensburg
195	59	Elkton No. 2	Whiting
196	190	Fair Hill	W. J. Rainey
197	191	Franklin	Connellsville
198	51	Gilmire	Uniontown
199	51	Grace	New York
200	8	Helen	W. J. Rainey
201	112	Humpreys	Samuel L. & John C. Peck
202	110	Imperial	Pittsburgh
203	273	John Bradock	Connellsville
204	310	Mt. Pleasant	W. J. Rainey
205	32	Moyer	Greensburg
206	29	Nettle	Brownfield Coal & Coke Co.
207	292	Oliver No. 1	Connellsville
208	551	Oliver No. 2	Oliver & Snyder Steel Co.
209	552	Oliver No. 3	Oliver & Snyder Steel Co.
210	59	Pend	W. J. Rainey
211	160	Revere	New York
212	19	Thomas	Wheel Coke Co.
213	28	West Penn	West Penn Coke Co.

FURNACE OVENS

2307	2311	Adeelaide	H. C. Frick Coke Co.
2308	230	Alverton	H. C. Frick Coke Co.
2309	122	Bridgeton	H. C. Frick Coke Co.
2310	300	Bethel	H. C. Frick Coke Co.
2311	199	Bladensburg	H. C. Frick Coke Co.
2312	176	Buckeye	H. C. Frick Coke Co.
2313	176	Cuthbert	H. C. Frick Coke Co.
2314	176	Central	H. C. Frick Coke Co.
2315	456	Collier	H. C. Frick Coke Co.
2316	456	Continental No. 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co.
2317	553	Continental No. 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co.
2318	119	Crossland	H. C. Frick Coke Co.
2319	243	Davidson	H. C. Frick Coke Co.
2320	119	Dorothy	H. C. Frick Coke Co.
2321	119	Dunbar	Ames Manganese Mfg. Co.
2322	21	Edna No. 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co.
2323	200	Hecla No. 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co.
2324	200	Hecla No. 3	H. C. Frick Coke Co.
2325	253	Hollister	Hostetter-Cville Coke Co.
2326	219	Junction	H. C. Frick Coke Co.
2327	206	Kyle	H. C. Frick Coke Co.
2328	214	Lewisburg	H. C. Frick Coke Co.
2329	119	Longfellow	H. C. Frick Coke Co.
2330	276	Leisling	H. C. Frick Coke Co.
2331	230	Leith	H. C. Frick Coke Co.
2332	250	Lemon No. 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co.
2333	261	Lemon No. 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co.
2334	367	Magdalene	H. C. Frick Coke Co.
2335	115	Marshall	H. C. Frick Coke Co.
2336	119	Milligan	H. C. Frick Coke Co.
2337	119	Orifield	H. C. Frick Coke Co.
2338	100	Phillips	H. C. Frick Coke Co.
2339	210	Ridstone	H. C. Frick Coke Co.
2340	210	Shoaf	H. C. Frick Coke Co.
2341	260	Southward	H. C. Frick Coke Co.
2342	58	Standard	H. C. Frick Coke Co.
2343	119	Stewart	Stewart Iron Co.
2344	588	Trotter	H. C. Frick Coke Co.
2345	214	United	H. C. Frick Coke Co.
2346	252	Whiteley	Hostetter-Cville Coke Co.
2347	119	Yorkman	H. C. Frick Coke Co.
2348	213	Youngstown	H. C. Frick Coke Co.
2349	213	Youngstown	H. C. Frick Coke Co.

15,179 10,399

JOSEPH SOISSON FIRE BRICK COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS OF

Silica and Fire Clay BRICK

Special Shapes for Rectangular and Bee Hive Ovens, Furnace and Glass House Material.

Ship on all railroads.

DAILY CAPACITY 300,000

DAVIDSON MOYER VOLCANO LAYTON EIGHT PLANTS KINGSTON ENAMEL WILLIAM COLUMBIA

CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

Established 1872.

Incorporated 1904.

Eureka Fire Brick Works

First National Bank Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Bell Phone—284.

Manufacturers of High Grade clay refractories for Heating, Puddling and Regenerator Furnaces, Boiler Settings, and Arches, Stacks, Fl

SUM OF \$77,656.94 PAID TO PENSIONERS IN THE COKE REGION

As Shown By Report of the U. S.
Steel and Carnegie Pen-
sion Fund.

\$69,373.49 TO FRICK MEN

Standard Leads With \$5,812.24. Fol-
lowed in Order by Buckeye, David-
son, Trotter; 2,910 on Rolls Recy-
cling an Average of \$21.55 per Month.

The ninth annual report of the United States Steel and Carnegie Pension Fund shows that during the year 1919 the sum of \$733,767.45 was distributed among the beneficiaries of the fund. Of this amount \$77,656.94 was paid to pensioners in the Connellsville coke region, apportioned among the subsidiaries as follows: H. C. Frick Coke company, \$69,373.49; Hostetter Connellsville Coke company, \$1,040.45; Union Supply company, \$1,503.00; American Sheet & Tin Plate company, \$5,002.35.

Standard works of the H. C. Frick Coke company received the largest amount, \$5,812.24. Buckeye works came next with \$5,519.40. Davidson was third with \$4,581.60. Trotter fourth with \$3,422.60. The amounts paid to retired employees at the several plants in the Connellsville region were as follows:

Subsidiary	Amount
General offices	\$ 1,776.60
Adelaide	1,311.00
Alvorter	853.20
Bargraver	441.00
Bessemer	285.00
Bitter	171.20
Buckeye	90.00
Brickerston	114.00
Buckeye	6,519.40
Buffington	362.70
Calumet	185.00
Central	1,864.00
Claibrook	1,883.00
Colonial No. 3	255.89
Colonial No. 4	150.50
Continental No. 1	449.60
Continental No. 2	300.60
Continental No. 3	283.39
Crossland	1,281.80
Davidson	2,288.20
Diamond	153.40
Dorothy	172.80
Everson Car Shop	781.55
Foothills	1,295.30
Hecla No. 1	1,561.70
Hecla No. 2	1,561.70
Hecla No. 3	472.20
Henry Clay	282.19
Junkia	159.00
Kyle	1,656.60
Lambert	646.80
Larimer	1,101.00
Lodging	141.00
Leisering No. 1	1,730.23
Leisering No. 2	1,231.03
Leisering No. 3	1,232.34
Leith	1,556.95
Lemon	1,481.90
Mammot	1,120.20
Marguerite	184.80
Moll	612.60
Mutual	456.00
Olkphant	1,624.00
Painter	561.60
Redstone	2,028.00
Rile	215.80
Robert	144.00
Shoe	50,000.00
South West No. 1	5,000.00
South West No. 1	737.20
South West No. 2	2,041.90
South West No. 4	5,000.00
Staudt	5,812.25
Steinberg	568.60
Summit	260.85
Trotter	3,143.50
United	646.80
Valley	2,041.90
Water Companies	1,473.90
White	278.40
Wyno	256.40
Youngstown	593.00
Total	\$71,166.94
Hostetter Connellsville Coke Company	238.00
McGillister	238.00
Whitney	752.45
Total	\$ 1,040.45
Union Supply Company	1,040.45
General Offices	1,071.00
Brownsville Store	14,400.00
Old Meadow works	3,400.00
Scottish works	397.80
Total	\$ 1,603.00
American Sheet & Tin Plate Company	14,400.00
Old Meadow works	3,400.00
Scottish works	397.80
Total	\$ 5,500.80
The total of coke region disbursements, \$77,656.94, was \$682.10 larger than in the preceding year. The aggregate of all payments, \$733,707.55, was an increase of \$24,647.63 over 1918. Since the organization of the fund, January 1, 1911, the payments to pensioners have reached the total of \$5,100,815.00.	
At the close of 1919 there were 2,040 pensioners on the rolls, a net gain of 79 during the year, 337 having been added and 258 discontinued. The average age was 65.64 years and the average service 30.22 years. The average monthly pension was \$21.55, as compared with \$21.10 in 1918.	

HOT SPRINGS NOW

Water in Pool at Poplar Grove Gives Off Steam. Hot springs have developed at the Kell home at Poplar Grove. A spring, formerly of the sparkling, cool type, is now exceedingly warm and steam rises from its basin. The difference is caused by heat from a fire in the mine just east of Mariettaville. Many efforts to extinguish the fire in this mine have failed.

Recently heat from the fire in the mine, which burned closed the surface of the earth, caused a crack in the ground and steps to a barn on the Kell farm were fired by the intense heat. The fire under the barn has now been extinguished, however.

NEW SCALE FOR SIGNALMEN

Is Signed by the Railroad Administra-

tion; Standardizes Wages.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The Rail- road Administration has signed an agreement with the Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen of America, pro- viding for standardization of wages and working conditions among the 20,000 members of the union.

The agreement is in line with ad- justments made for other railroad employees and the former agreement merely ratified conditions already ob- taining.

MULLANE LEAVES SLIGO

J. N. E. Olson Will Be In Charge of Steel Plant; Working Almost Full.

William P. Mullane, vice president of the Sligo Iron & Steel company in charge of operations, has resigned to accept a similar position with the Interstate Iron & Steel company of South Chicago. The position will not be filled out by J. N. E. Olson, works manager, will have general charge of the plant, with E. C. Kane as mill superintendent.

Before leaving Mr. Mullane was presented by the employees with a gold watch and chain, while the Amalgamated Association of Iron & Steel Workers gave him a silk umbrella and a silver smoking set.

Sligo is running at practically full capacity, with orders for several months on the books.

TO DRILL FOR GAS IN AND ABOUT THE TOWN OF LAYTON

A Company Formed to Develop a Tract of 90 Acres in That Vicinity.

BEGIN WITHIN 60 DAYS

At Least Three Wells to Be Sunk to Test Territory; Only Average Not Under Lease to Big Companies for 15 Years or Longer; Gas Is There.

Gradually the McKeesport gas and oil exploitation is extending its way eastwardly. Considerable activity has been in progress in the vicinity of West Newton and other points in Westmoreland county. The most recently organized project is to have Layton as the scene of its operation.

F. T. Edwards of Layton recently secured leases upon two tracts, aggregrating 90 acres, upon which the operations will be conducted. These are the Wilgus tract of 75 acres, in and around Layton, and the Baker tract of 12 acres adjoining, both on the north side of the Yough.

These tracts were the only farms in that vicinity which have not been under lease, to the Greensboro Gas company or the Peoples Natural Gas company for a period of 15 years or longer. These properties were in the meantime passing through the orphan's court in the settlement of estates, and it was only quite recently that these estates were settled and proper authority could be secured to execute leases. Mr. Edwards had been keeping close watch upon the proceedings and was quick to close the leases at the very first opportunity.

For the purpose of drilling at least three wells to test the territory, Mr. Edwards has organized the Layton Gas & Oil company, a partnership.

He is president; Dr. R. P. Kammer of Perryopolis, vice president; E. E. Ryan, secretary, and H. J. Piper, treasurer. A contract has already been entered into with a driller who expects to be upon the ground with his rig and start drilling within 60 days. An expert well locator has visited the field and indicated where the three wells should be drilled. The first will be sunk on the Wilgus tract.

The fact that the Greensboro and Peoples companies have leased up the territory so completely, and kept the leases alive so long a period, is taken as an indication that gas in paying quantities can be found whenever it suits the needs of these companies to sink new wells.

Gas has been found in this vicinity, a well at Layton having been brought in several years ago and still producing.

RIPLEY GOING TO ENGLAND

Former Local Glass Man Connected With Large Plant Overseas.

D. A. Ripley of Pittsburg, formerly of Connellsville, sailed from New York, today, for Manchester, England, to become connected with a glass works there. He expects to remain for five years.

Mr. Ripley was formerly one of the owners of the plant of Ripley & Company at South Connellsville, now owned by the Captain Glass company.

Since leaving Connellsville he has been engaged in similar business in Pittsburg. His family will not leave until June.

NEW INDUSTRIAL PLANT

Connellsville Ike, Metal & Stamping Company Locates on West Side.

Connellsville will have a new concern known as the Connellsville Ike, Metal & Stamping company. It has taken over the Columbia garage on the West Side. The building is 80x10 feet and will manufacture dies, jigs and fixtures. There will be about 20 men employed.

Joe Oppman and Andy Oppman are at the head of the new concern. Andy Oppman is the owner of the Columbia garage, having recently purchased it from S. M. Grimm.

CROSSLAND PLANT SOLD

E. R. Cunningham Takes Over Prop- erty on the West Side.

The property of the Crossland Wag- company in South Ninth street, West Side, has been sold to T. R. Cunningham. The deal was closed last night.

Mr. Cunningham will continue the operation of the plant and may en-

large it.

Strikes Himself With Ax.

William Dill, a miner at Adelaide,

is off duty because of a severe injury to the left wrist. While laying rails in the mine Monday he struck himself with an ax when the implement glanced and received almost the full force of the blow.

Advertiser in The Weekly Courier.

LIST OF COKE OVENS IN THE LOWER CONNELLSVILLE DISTRICT

With Their Owners, Address and Ovens in Blast Corrected to Saturday, January 24, 1920.

Ovens	In Works	Name of Operators	Address
40	Adash	MERCHANT OVENS	Greensburg, N. Y.
22	Alison No. 1	Westinghouse-Pittsburgh Coke Co.	New York
142	American 1...	W. J. Itzner	Pittsburgh
240	American 2...	Reilly-Peabody Fuel Co.	Pittsburgh
40	Anica...	Reilly-Peabody Fuel Co.	Pittsburgh
42	Belle Vernon 1...	The Whitey & Feather Co.	Urbontown
29	Browning	Browning Coal & Coke Co.	Urbontown
20	Century	Century Coke Co.	Brownsburg
10	Champion	Champion C'ville Coke Co.	Urbontown
257	Champion	Champion Gas Coal Co.	Pittsburgh
120	Crystal	Hecla Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
236	Denbe	Reliance Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
402	Donald 1 & 2	Consolidated C'ville Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
160	Donald 3...	Consolidated C'ville Coke Co.	Urbontown
100	Donald 4...	James D. Byrne	Urbontown
32	Finley	Acton C'ville Coke Co.	Connellsville
119	Gurwood	Genuine C'ville Coke Co.	Urbontown
58	Guthrie	Hecla Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
200	Griffin No. 1	Hecla Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
210	Herbert	Pittsburgh Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
16	Hill Top	Pittsburgh Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
124	Hoover	James H. Hoover	McClellandtown
35	Hope	Hope Coke Co.	Urbontown
196	Hustead	Hustead-Somers C. & C. Co.	Pittsburgh
269	Isabella	Hecla Coal & Coke Co.	Urbontown
21	Junior	Junior Coal & Coke Co.	Urbontown
140	Kingsbury	Atkins Coke Co.	Helen
220	Lafayette	Franklin Coke Co.	Smithfield
30	Lean	Old Connellsville Coke Co.	Connellsville
31	Liberty	Lincoln C'& C. & C. Co.	Pittsburgh
400	Lincoln	The Dixie C'& C. Co.	Pittsburgh
250	Low Phos	Pittsburgh Central Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
200	Mt. Hope	Southern C'& C. Co.	Urbontown
100	Old Home	W. J. Purshall	Urbontown
202	Puritan 1 & 2	Puritan Coke Co.	Urbontown
72	Puritan No. 1	Puritan Coke Co.	Urbontown
101	Poland	Poland Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
100	Pittsburgh Hill	Pittsburgh Hill Coke & Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
273	Reval	W. J. Halney	New York
45	Russell	Russell Coal & Coke Co.	Smithfield
30	Sackett	H. R. Sackett Coal & C. Co.	Connellsville
28	Sapper	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Urbontown
373	Scarlett	Taylor Coal & Coke Co.	Urbontown
288	Shadyside</td		

The Weekly Courier.

Mailed as second-class matter at the Office, Connellsburg, Pa.
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MENAS M. SKINNER,
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R. E. SNYDER,
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JAS. J. MCGOLLC,
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JOHN L. GANS,
Managing Editor

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ADVERTISING
LAST CALLS ON APPLICATION
DING NOTICES—Ten cents per line

SUNDAY MORNING JAN. 26, 1920.

RIDING AND PLACING THE RESPONSIBILITY.

At times to time the public is first-hand information which gives to throw light upon some of the much discussed questions of the high cost of living. It means a new angle of view is sought or the responsiblity in regard to the increases more definitely.

An instance in point comes from Lake City where the National Growers Association, composed of leaders in wool production in United States, has been a annual convention. During an address before the convention Dr. S. W. McClure, acknowledged authority on the market of wool made some statement which explain why the good old saw "Demand is set at night" and demand is set at night by groups of men who neither do they spin nor neither labor contribute to the price of wool. Then again, quite different men and another object in view is the question made clear in words.

Wool of the country is handled exclusively by speculators interest it is to buy at the price and sell at the highest conditions under which the sale is. If the prospects are for a price the dealer goes to the wool right—but if the prospects point toward wool, the dealer takes it on assignment. Where there is probability of a profit the dealer keeps his card—but where a loss seems evident, the grower is left holding the bag.

That the speculators in wool have been the sole beneficiaries, though taking advantage of a "city of profit" which is during the course taken by wool from the time it leaves back" until it rests upon the man in the form of a suit, is to be conjectured from statements made or the same who said:

Erugo all-wool breeches wearers clothing is retailing at \$5. For a man wearing 175 fine and one-half yards of required to make a suit. The suit of cloth for men, clothing gets all the way from men's to green coats per yard. The average sum weight winter suit is made of goods weighing four yards per yard. At three and a half yards put the cloth in the store sum its four and a half yards or slightly three pounds.

The suit happens to be made of very finest western wool selling \$10 per scolded pound, instead of medium grade then the wool he entire suit will cost \$7. We are not charging any one with profiting in the sale of clothing as it is not our place to do so. All we do is that the public places the jokers of our wool growers only portion of responsibility for high clothing that property belongs to us. We are willing to assume responsibility.

The manufacturers of mens' wear would be as explicit in informing the public of the costs of manufacture and the additions thereto in the increases in wages workers and other cost, the sellers would be in the manner or the costs of distribution to the consumer, the public would have available a still more specific division of the responsibility for the difference between what the grower realizes for wool and what the eventual user pays.

Such information would be useful clearing up the situation well as helpful in relieving from the charge of profiteering those who may have no share in it whatever thing that interests the public is having the responsibility placed on it whole or in part belongs to the retailers.

Mostly related to the foregoing is news of a conference held in Washington this week between the national organizations in the United States. Howard E. Pigg, assistant attorney general who is in charge of government's campaign against the high cost of living. The object of this conference was announced to be that some method to hold down prices of wearing apparel will be found. At the conclusion of the conference the following was, in out as the unanimous view of the organization officers who participated in the meeting:

If there is to be a decrease in the cost of clothing and shoes to the American consumer the manufacturer must quit their practice of giving periodic wage advance to their employees and passing the increases along to the retailers.

This lack of efficiency and intelligent action in business has produced so much disappointment to the retail dealers in their efforts to find a solution to the problem of the high cost of living.

At this time the pressure exerted by the manufacturers to increase the price of wages and salaries which had been previously agreed upon in the contract negotiations had come to a standstill. In fact, the manufacturers had agreed to increase the wages and salaries of their employees by a minimum of 10%.

If the government would take

what it intended to do in the matter action on part of the Bureau of Commerce to be given to the responsibility is often held in doubt about which agency has been and concrete action taken—neither of them. This service Mr. Kendall is what has the government done—the plan to perform but it should not be the campaign against the public will doubtless result in the required of him. If the Bureau of War refusal to regard agreements and Risk Insurance were conducted with an interrupted course. Of this fact we have the testimony of Dr. Royal Meek, Commissioner of Statistics of the Department of Labor who has acquired the habit of attending board meetings of the War Board to see what is being done to business world not be necessary to do so much as to give dispatch to business.

But the Bureau is a government controlled undertaking which accounts for the differences in methods as well as the loss of patronage of former policy holders.

This also explains why the representatives of war-time insurance lags and why changes in administration should be made in order that the men who have gained the right to insurance protection should have very facilities and encouragement to preserve those rights in behalf of their dependents.

VISION AND CO-OPERATION.

The paving of Crawford Avenue has so long been an obvious need that a public meeting of citizens is no less than in order to decide upon what should be done, but such a gathering is desirable as a means of discussing how the improvement should be made and the best method of financing it. At the same time an opportunity will be provided to secure an expression of opinion upon the subjects of street paving as applied to the city as a whole and to related improvements in the vicinity.

As every taxpayer is aware the system of street improvements as has been practiced in Connellsburg and other towns and cities has been neither successful, equitable, nor satisfactory. Almost everywhere there has been too great haste to increase the mileage of paved streets without proper regard for the permanence of the work.

In the first place it afforded opportunity for the people of Connellsburg to learn very much more than many of them knew about the subject, that is uppermost in the minds and thoughts of the people of Ireland and those of Irish descent throughout the world.

Of the information thus gained none will be more helpful to a right understanding of the Irish question than the fact that it does not involve religious issues but is instead wholly political and economic in its character and relations.

In the second place the gathering provided another occasion like many we had during the war when our citizens, forgetting every line of division which has heretofore existed as a means of holding them apart or causing them to constitute separate organizations, were drawn together by a common interest and sympathy.

Encouraged as the friends of freedom must be by the demonstration of our success in measures of this kind, we as a community ought to be encouraged by the knowledge that the lessons we learned during the trying days of war give promise of having found a permanent expedient.

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"THE FRIEND" KEEPS TRENDING.

Wadleigh's intrepid campaign against the high cost of living continues with about the same degree of ruthlessness as the campaign against the Red Cross. The Bureau of War's refusal to regard agreements and Risk Insurance were conducted with an interrupted course. Of this fact we have the testimony of Dr. Royal Meek, Commissioner of Statistics of the Department of Labor who has acquired the habit of attending board meetings of the War Board to see what is being done to business.

It is the Bureau of War's duty to keep the campaign going in the interest of the public welfare of former soldiers.

This also explains why the representatives of war-time insurance lags and why changes in administration should be made in order that the men who have gained the right to insurance protection should have very facilities and encouragement to preserve those rights in behalf of their dependents.

Food in December was almost twice as it was in the same month of 1915 he said.

The stage increase in wages last January was higher in December than in any previous month in history but January 1920 promises to set a new high record.

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SEAL SALES IN CONNELLSVILLE DISTRICT, \$730

Total For Cause of Prevention of Tuberculosis Well Above Last Year.

CHILDREN DO THEIR PART

On Those of the Public and Parochial Schools, Also the Boy Scouts Devote Much of the Work's Campaign Under Direction of Culture Club.

The sale of Red Cross Christmas seals in Connellsville and towns included in the district this year amounted to \$730.28, a big increase over that of the year 1917. The campaign was conducted by the public health committee of the Woman's Culture club, of which Mrs. J. B. Martin is chairman. Other members of the committee are Miss Harriet Clark, Mrs. J. C. Curry, Jr., Mrs. C. F. Hirst and Mrs. Karl K. Kramer.

The active work of selling the stamps, however, fell upon the school children and their teachers, the latter distributing the stamps and keeping the accounts. The children made the actual canvas. To their efforts is due much of the credit for the entire success of the campaign. The Boy Scouts also made a good showing. Taking up the work after the schools had closed for the holiday season they succeeded in selling health bonds and a number of stamps.

The disbursements amounted to \$157.32, including \$139.63 the percentage of the Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis. A sum of \$57.36, to be used for local relief work among tuberculosis patients, remains. In 1917 \$312 was realized from the sale of stamps. Of this sum \$237.50, virtually all of which has been expended, was left for local relief work.

The following is the complete report submitted today by Mrs. J. B. Martin:

Stamps sold—Connellsville, ward and high schools, \$30.72; parochial schools, \$50.20; South Connellsville schools, \$78; Evanson schools, \$60.30; Perryopolis schools, \$29.35; Dubar schools, \$15.75; Trotter schools, \$10; Kingaville school, \$8; Douglas Business college, \$6; Pennsville, \$1.35; Boy Scouts, \$25.85; Leisenring school, \$14; miscellaneous, \$4.05; total \$730.28.

Disbursements—Window cards, \$5.50; auto stickers, \$2; postage, \$1.69. The Courier, for envelopes, \$5; The News, 50¢; supplies, \$2; Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, \$139.63; total, \$157.32. Check to the Woman's Culture club, \$57.36.

The Culture club is deeply grateful to all who so kindly assisted in the sale and also to those who bought so generously of the stamp.

RECRUITS AT GREENSBURG

Several Members of Old Company E Again in the Service.

GREENSBURG, Jan. 23.—Seven men have been accepted at the Greensburg recruiting office in the first two days of the nation-wide campaign for recruits for Uncle Sam's Army. Sergeant Joseph Sasse is in charge of the local station.

The men accepted for service are: Frank Rosky, Mount Pleasant, formerly of Company E, 110th Infantry; Joseph Ladial, Mount Pleasant, formerly of Company E, 110th Infantry; Andrew Portley, Mount Pleasant, formerly of Troop C, 17th Cavalry, and Peter Dufey, Larimer, formerly with 153rd Depot Brigade. These men enlisted in the engineer corps. Harry L. Brown of Derry and Michael L. Mowry, also of Derry, enlisted for service in the Philippine Islands. John Fribel enlisted for the educational center and will go to Fort Slocum, New York.

During the campaign, special assignments will be given to organizations in the United States, Alaska, Panama and Hawaii and the Philippines. Three hundred qualified white applicants are wanted for coast artillery service in the Hawaiian department.

GAS FEVER AT JONES MILL

Mount Pleasant Men Planning to Start Drilling Operations There.

GREENSBURG, Jan. 23.—There is considerable excitement at Jones Mills, this county, caused by a syndicate, said to be headed by Harvey Shape of Mount Pleasant, who has organized a company and will drill for gas on the Ray Miller farm, which is a part of the company's holdings. Other parties are said to be in the field, grabbing up the leases as fast as they can obtain them.

A few years ago Jones Mills, almost the southeastern extremity of the county, was isolated from the rest of the world. Now it is the Indian Creek railroad, a number of active coal workings, and acres of choice white oak timber being cut and marketed.

80-ACRE CAMP SITE

Exposition Park Secured For Firemen's Meeting in August.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 22.—At a meeting of the officers of the Western Pennsylvania Volunteer Firemen's association last night in the Hotel Henry, a contract was signed with H. Q. Holcomb for the use of Exposition Park, Conneaut Lake, for the twenty-seventh annual convention of the association. The convention will be held the week of August 8 and it is expected to be the largest in the history of the association.

The camping grounds, consisting of 80 acres, have been secured for the week. The association has a membership of 136 companies, consisting of 12,000 men.

Advertise in The Weekly Courier

FROZEN BODY OF MAN ROBBED AND MURDERED FOUND AT TRAFFORD

George Meyers, Widower, Had Put Up Hard Fight Against Odds, Lives.

GREENSBURG, Jan. 22.—His body frozen and mutilated George Meyers, aged 45 years, a widower, was found lifeless in his home at Trafford, Tuesday. The gruesome discovery was made by neighbors who saw the blinds of the Meyers' home pulled down and no signs of life from within. The furnishings of the home were all torn; dishes were scattered about the room, and blood stains smattered everywhere displayed proof that the dead man had put up a hard fight before succumbing to his assailant.

Deputy Coroner Charles C. Rodgers of Irwin conducted preliminary investigation and later summoned Dr. M. W. Horner, deputy coroner. The verdict was murder. The state police were notified.

Mr. Meyers was last seen by his neighbor on Sunday. The deserted appearance of the home on Tuesday morning caused the neighbors to investigate. They found him lying in a pool of blood, with a deep cut on the back of the head. A revolver containing seven bullets and showing no signs of recent use also lay on the floor. It was thought that the Meyers' home was entered for the purpose of robbery. The dead man was known to have sold property in Pittsburgh several weeks ago, and was thought to have had a portion of the money in his home.

COMMISSIONS FILED

New Justices of Peace in Southern Part of Westmoreland County.

GREENSBURG, Jan. 22.—Recently elected justices of the peace from the southern part of Westmoreland county have recorded their commissions with Recorder of Deeds Harry S. Miller, as follows: Stephen R. Rutherford, Scottdale; William M. Kennell, Scottdale; Cyrus D. Wenzel, Youngwood; J. Frank Evans, East Huntingdon township; J. L. Fleischman, East Huntingdon township; James Blair, Mount Pleasant township; Edward F. Newill, Mount Pleasant township; O. N. Lynch, Rostraver township; James L. Taylor, Sewickley township; Oliver N. Board, South Huntingdon township.

New constables from the southern part of Westmoreland county are: Lloyd Shaw, First ward, Mount Pleasant; Robert Smith, Second ward, Mount Pleasant; Joseph White, Third ward, Mount Pleasant; Frank Ganoe, First ward, Scottdale; F. P. Goshorn, Second ward, Scottdale; Peter Sharkey, Third ward, Scottdale; Frank McCudden, Fourth ward, Scottdale; B. R. Peters, West Newton; Frank C. Rich, Youngwood; John A. Flahock, East Huntingdon township; J. G. George, Mount Pleasant township; Walter Wilson, Rostraver township; David Kelly, Sewickley township; Thomas Smith, South Huntingdon township.

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BUDGET FOR 1920 FIXED AT \$45,000 BY B. & O. Y. M. C. A.

Heavy Appropriation Asked Means Numerous Improvements Are in Prospect.

PLACE IS A POPULAR ONE

Under the Management of General Secretary W. F. Underwood Institution Has Made for Itself a Warm Place in Hearts of People of City.

At a meeting of the committee of management of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad from the region, the budget for 1920 was fixed at \$45,000 and adopted. The heavy budget is an indication that many improvements proposed will be made during the year. In addition, the committee also made a large appropriation towards the American relief work.

The Y. M. C. A., purchased by the Baltimore & Ohio railroad from the Rough Tent Knights of the Maccabees, for \$46,000, has been prospering under the management of Secretary W. F. Underwood. Starting off with a membership drive in which 500 active members were secured, and which gave the residents of the city who are not railroaders an opportunity to share the advantages offered by the association, the work has steadily grown, until now there is a continuous line of activity about the building, and never a night goes by but that there is something going on in the line of gymnastics, meetings or gatherings of various natures.

The Y. M. C. A. has become the headquarters of railroad men who stop over here on their runs and it has become popular.

Secretary Underwood's duties have so greatly increased that Allen F. Richards was brought here as assistant secretary. In addition two others are employed in the office. The boarding capacity of the building is always taxed to the utmost, and with the association becoming a paying proposition, the directors will be able to go far towards making it a leading institution of its kind in this section of the state.

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FEDERAL AGENTS LOCATE PART OF WHISKY; MORE WILL BE RECOVERED SOON

South Connellsville Man Is Arrested; Accomplices Not Yet Revealed.

BAIL FIXED AT \$10,000.

Prisoner Furnishes Bond and Is Released After Being Arraigned Before United States Commissioner Knox in Pittsburgh; Liquor Is Confiscated.

With the arrest of S. B. Miller, proprietor of a pool room at South Connellsville, and formerly engaged in business at that place, federal revenue agents Saturday made the first move toward solution of the disappearance of 42 barrels of whisky from the bonded warehouse of the White Rock Distilling company the night of January 16.

Reports as to the quantity of whisky received vary. J. W. Connors, prohibition agent in charge of the investigation into the disappearance of the liquor, said this that the remaining "four or five barrels" would also be recovered soon. Asked whether there would be any further arrests he said he did not know.

What were Miller's accomplices in the removal of the liquor has not been revealed. It is admitted that one man could not have done the work.

The prohibition officer today shipped the recovered liquor to Pittsburgh. It was prepared for shipment at the Liberty Beverage company office.

Many prohibition officers were in the city today and it did not seem doubtful that the remaining four or five barrels of missing whisky would be gone long. Officer Connors would not say whether the recovery of the remainder would result in additional arrests.

Miller was taken to Pittsburgh where he was questioned by United States District Attorney E. Lowery Humes and Internal Revenue Agent Dan J. Chapin. He was then arraigned before United States Commissioner Roger Knox.

He is held on four charges. It being alleged that, in violation of the prohibition act, he was in possession of 1,400 gallons of whisky unlawfully. Another charge is that he with others conspired to enter the White Rock distillery without being accompanied by the proper officials. A third charge is the actual theft of the liquor and a fourth charge is conspiracy to defraud the government of tax by removing the stolen whisky without the revenue being paid.

Federal Prosecutor Humes demanded \$10,000 bail which was furnished. Richard Flint, colored, a truck driver, is the principal witness for the revenue officers.

CAPTAIN MORROW DIES

News of End Comes After Message Telling of His Illness.

Captain Joseph M. Morrow, reported to Connellsville friends as being critically ill at his home in Toronto, Ohio, died Monday. Joseph M. Morrow, about 77 years old, was an old city resident. He came to Connellsville in 1873 and bought what is now the Young House, running the hotel under the name of Morrow & Abel.

On the organization in 1873 of Company C, 10th Regiment, better known as the Connellsville Grays, he was elected captain, serving for several years. He led the company during the time it was stationed at East Liberty in July, 1877 when called out to quell labor riots. In addition to his local military service, Captain Morrow also served in the Civil War. After retiring from the hotel business he conducted a confectionery store for a time, and then removed to Toronto, O., where he has lived since. He is survived by his widow.

VETERANS CELEBRATE

Anniversary of L. S. Strickler Occasion of Gathering Saturday.

Eight members of the William F. Knott Post No. 104, Grand Army of the Republic, assembled at the home of their comrade, Lyman S. Strickler, at East Connellsville, Saturday afternoon to celebrate his 77th birthday anniversary. The afternoon was spent in a very enjoyable manner. Interesting talks were given by Rev. G. W. Buckner, J. E. Jones, Colonel J. J. Barnhart and Clark Collins. Later in the afternoon Mrs. Strickler assisted by her daughters, served a delicious luncheon.

Civil war veterans present were Colonel J. J. Barnhart, Clark Collins, J. E. Jones, Israel Miller, A. Dreher, William Robinson, J. C. Whaley and W. P. Clark.

FERRY RATES BOOSTED

OMH. C. L. HITS COMPANY OPERATING OVER YOUTH AT JACOB'S CREEK

GREENSBURG, Jan. 28.—At last the high cost of living has struck some of the famous old ferries across the Youghiogheny river. The Jacob's Creek Ferry company, operating between Jacob's Creek, Westmoreland county, and Banning on the opposite side of the river, has filed a new schedule of rates with the Public Service Commission. Hereafter a passenger will be asked to pay eight cents a single trip, eight cents per hundredweight for freight, and eight cents per round trip for daily passengers.

No special rates of eight cents per round trip will be given, except to those crossing for at least two weeks.

Home from Hospital.

Mrs. H. D. Jarrett of Scottsdale has returned home from the Mercy hospital, Pittsburgh, where she received medical treatment.

Coal Freight Rates

EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 1915.

TO EASTERN POINTS.

	ORIGINATING DISTRICT	COALDALE	WESTMORELAND	LATRUS
Rates per Gross Ton of 2,000 lbs.	Rate per Net Ton of 2,000 lbs.			
1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
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